air or the blood in other lobes are either destroyed or promptly carried by the lymph current to the lymph nodes, where they are gradually destroyed. The phenomenon of phthisis in man is strong evidence that the human being possesses a relatively high degree of resistance to the tubercle bacillus.

Arsenic in "Chemically Pure" Zinc.—Myers (*Public Health Reports*, October 6, 1916, vol. xxxi, No. 40) examined eight samples of metallic zinc purporting to be chemically pure and free from arsenic and found them to contain arsenic. After specifications were submitted requiring arsenic-free zinc, samples of impure zinc were also received. Amounts varying from 1 to 10 parts per 1,000,000 of metallic arsenic were found. This fact shows that it is necessary for analysts in food, drug, and public health laboratories to examine all chemicals for themselves.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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The Specificity of Streptococci.—Much has appeared in recent literature indicating the importance of streptococci in human disease. Various authors have approached the subject from different angles. Some have been content with isolating these microörganisms from tissues and offering this evidence as demonstrating the causative factor in the disease, others have studied the streptococci from various sources hoping to find a means of classification which would indicate their biological and pathogenic qualities, a third group has attempted to distinguish the streptococci only by their ability to locate in particular regions and induce disease in them. Henrici (*Jour. Infect. Dis.*, 1916, xix, 572) studied 53 strains of streptococci from various sources, comparing the cultural characters with the pathogenic qualities as exhibited in infection of rabbits. The streptococci used were classified according to the method of Andrewes and Horder using the hemolytic test to divide the two main groups. Two hundred and twenty-five rabbits were inoculated with varying amounts of culture and were autopsied at intervals of two to ten days. Careful observations were recorded and tissues were studied microscopically. The author found lesions in the brain, heart, arteries, muscles, joints, and kidneys. In no instance were the lesions in any one of these tissues produced by a single type of streptococci alone. It was quite remarkable that inflammatory processes induced by the streptococcus pyogenes were not uncommonly identical with those produced by the viridans group. In only a few instances were abscesses found. From these results it would appear that the strains of hemolytic streptococci used in the experiments were of low virulence. The author could find no evidence that any of the organisms tested showed an elective affinity for particular tissues. Valvular heart lesions developed in about 9 per cent. of the rabbits inoculated with non-hemolytic strains and in 11 per cent. of those receiving hemolytic streptococci. Myocardial lesions simulating those found in acute rheumatic fever occurred with equal frequency in animals receiving the hemolytic or the non-hemolytic varieties. He concluded that from the evidence obtained from the experiments we are not justified in recognizing any particular class of streptococci as specific for rheumatic fever. In general he found the hemolytic streptococci more virulent than the non-hemolytic, although the two classes localize in the same tissues with equal frequency.

Multiple Telangiectatic Hemangiomata.—Cutaneous hemangiomata are quite common and are quite frequently seen about the face. Many of them appear to have a congenital origin although they may not be observed until, by increase in size, they form a definite tumor mass in early years of life. It is not uncommon to find these vascular tumors progressively enlarging and sometimes even recurring after removal. The question of malignancy has given rise to much discussion although metastatic growths have not been demonstrated. This type of tumor is not common in the internal organs. SCHMITT (*Cent. f. Path.*, 1916, xxvii, 145) describes a case of hemangioma arising in a child of three months and making its simultaneous appearance in two situations. The one was lying in the orbital fossa and was recognized clinically and removed by operation. At autopsy, a few days later, a second mass was found along the trachea in close proximity to the right thyroid. The histological character of the tumor simulated an angioma simplex with evidence of progressive extension of the capillary structure into the surrounding tissues. This infiltrating character of the growth has led numerous authors to classify these tumors among the sarcomata. The capillary structures forming the main element in the tumor are seen as wormy masses with thick walls composed of endothelial overgrowth. At times the lumina are well preserved or even dilated, and at others, the lumen is occluded by the proliferated tissue so that no blood elements are to be found within them. A number of other cases of multiple angiomata have been described by other authors. In some of them skin tumors were associated with similar structures in the internal organs. The wide distribution of the tumors in some of these cases is quite remarkable, but yet there is no evidence of true metastatic implantation. It would rather appear that we are dealing with multiple primaries.

Histological Lesions in Pellagra, Fasting and Experimental Scurvy.—Not a few of the studies carried out upon nutritional diseases and particularly pellagra have been made by the Italians. In fact, much